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## CHRONICLE-UNION.

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## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### A QUEER CHRISTENING.

The Subsequent Fate of the Infants in  
Hunting Costume.

An "up-to-date christening," which  
was recently held at an English country  
house in a sporting county, is described  
by an American girl in one of her home  
letters, and quoted in the New York  
Tribune:

"Milly is up and has taken to riding  
again, and is in her habit from morn-  
ing until evening, when she slips into  
a lovely tea-gown for an hour or so, to  
appear resplendent later on in gor-  
geous dinner attire," so runs the letter.  
"The house is full of people, all of the  
hunting set, of course; so I was not in  
the least surprised when I was told  
that the baby's christening was to  
come off at the next meet and hunt  
breakfast, which was to take place at  
H— Hall. 'I shall be sure of my  
godfathers and godmothers if I com-  
bine the two,' said Milly, and I think  
it will be a good send-off for baby,"  
she added, with all seriousness.

"And so, just before they started, the  
child was baptized and christened, all  
the party, except the clergyman and  
myself, being in habits or boots and  
breeches. It was really a very pretty  
sight, however, with the two god-  
fathers in their pink coats, Miss S., as  
godmother, in the tidiest of habits,  
with Milly standing by similarly at-  
tired, and the little pink shawl of  
humility in long lace robes. As soon as  
the ceremony was over, the entire party  
took horse and scamped away, leaving  
the small M. F. H. of the future to  
his nurses."

### A RECEPTIVE MIND.

The Wonderful Memory of a Noted French  
Author.

Theophile Gautier, the French  
author, was gifted with an extraordi-  
nary memory. Whatever he had  
heard or seen remained engraved upon  
his mind.

On the day on which the two first  
volumes of Hugo's "Legende des Sie-  
cles" were published, the author  
dined in Gautier's company, at the  
house of another friend. There were  
several literary men present, all allied  
more or less closely to the tribe of  
romanticists, admirers of Victor Hugo,  
and counting upon finding a feast of  
good things in his new work.

In the course of the talk Gautier re-  
marked: "Let us prove what we ad-  
vance. I will recite 'Les Lions' to you."  
And in a clear voice, his eyes gazing  
steadfastly as though he were reading  
from afar a book visible to himself  
alone, he recited the whole piece, not  
repeating himself once, never hesitat-  
ing, and not mistaking a single syl-  
lable.

Yet he had read it that morning for  
the first time.

Many times his friends, doubtful  
upon some point of history, language,  
geography, anatomy or art, referred  
the matter to him, and received im-  
mediate satisfaction. They used to say  
then: "We have only to turn over the  
leaves of Theo."

### THE INDIGO BIRD.

A Little Songster Who Is Highly Prized  
in Europe.

The indigo bird is about the size of a  
German canary, and of a deep blue all  
over, with a metallic luster in certain  
lights that adds much to his beauty.  
A graceful little fellow inhabiting a  
lightly-wooded country, where he pours  
forth his melody from the top of some  
high tree to his nesting mate below.

His song, says Harper's Young Peo-  
ple, though not very powerful, is ex-  
tremely sweet, and combined with his  
rich plumage makes him a desirable  
cage-bird. Large numbers are shipped  
to Europe every year, showing that he  
is appreciated there. He is not hard to  
tame, and should be fed, as a regular  
thing, on canary-seed—now and then a  
little green food; while in his estima-  
tion no kinds of insects come amiss.

If given the freedom of the room for  
a flight he is very happy, and will catch  
flies in a rapid way. Very graceful  
when flying, the indigo bird will dart  
from one side of the room to the other,  
stopping instantly, and hovering on  
the wing for a moment, like the hum-  
ming-bird. He is inquisitive, too, and  
is apt to fly into any dark hole that he  
finds. The writer once nearly lost his  
bird by his lighting on a wire fender to  
gaze up the dark chimney.

### Chemical Perfumery.

Chemistry seems to furnish sub-  
stitutes for the expensive perfumes now  
made from flowers. It has long been  
known that the exact odor of the ban-  
ana is produced in the laboratory.  
There seems a possibility, however,  
that even when some fragrant plants  
cease to be cultivated for the perfumes  
many may become of importance in  
surgery. It has been discovered that  
some such plants are free from the at-  
tacks of insects and from fungous  
growth, and this may be due to the  
fact that their essential oils have anti-  
septic properties. The eucalyptus yields  
an antiseptic, and so do other familiar  
plants.

### AN ALLIGATOR STORY.

Last Summer Boy in Lake Photographed  
in an Alligator's View.

"Of all the inhabitants of the great  
rivers of India the alligator is the most  
formidable," said Capt. L. E. Ballou, of  
London, England, recently, according to  
the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
"While I was stationed there several  
years ago I saw a sight the thought of  
which always causes a shudder to creep  
over me. A lady near where I lived  
had sent a little native boy with a let-  
ter to a friend at some little distance,  
with the request to send back a reply.  
Being a trustworthy little fellow some-  
times was felt when he did not re-  
turn after a reasonable absence. After  
waiting several hours with no sign of  
the messenger, a searching party, of  
which I was a member, was made up to  
try to discover his whereabouts. After  
scouring the country for some time we  
came to the river bank and a short dis-  
tance away saw a dead alligator lying  
on the shore with its great jaws ex-  
tended to their utmost. On examining  
it to discover the cause of so strange  
an appearance we found to our horror  
that it had devoured the missing boy,  
and had attempted to swallow his head  
whole. This, however, it was unable  
to do, and had been suffocated in the  
attempt. The boy's head was still cov-  
ered by his turban, which, when re-  
moved, disclosed the answer to his mis-  
treated letter, which he was faithfully  
bringing back. It was supposed that  
while attempting to swim the river he  
had been seized by the alligator, as  
these huge reptiles are very clever in  
concealing themselves till their victim  
is well within reach, and then pounce-  
ing on their prey."

### SCHOOL LIFE IN ARMENIA.

Children Have to Work Harder and Do  
Not Learn as Rapidly.

There are two classes of schools in  
Armenia, private and public. The pri-  
vate schools begin at sunrise and end  
at sunset. Each child brings a piece  
of carpet, which he places on the floor,  
and upon which he sits all day until  
sunset, when he carries home again his  
square rug. The children supply their  
own books, consequently the text-  
books vary from a bible, a prayer book  
to a newspaper, and when a pupil has  
learned all in his own text-book he ex-  
changes it with another student, and  
so on.

As a rule, says the Boston Herald, at  
the end of the four years' course the  
children leave school scarcely know-  
ing how to read. This is not owing to  
the lack of intelligence on the children's  
part, but the result of the defective  
system in teaching them.

The public schools are substantially  
the same as those in America, with the  
exception that the sexes are taught in  
separate buildings. Religious instruc-  
tion is given in the schools, the church-  
es deeming it unnecessary to support  
Sunday schools. As all the children  
are of one faith, there is no religious  
conflict. The course of study in the  
schools is very hard, because of the  
different languages spoken in the sev-  
eral sections of the country. Even the  
Russian language is studied. In summer  
the private schools are held out of  
doors.

### PURITY OF WATER.

Cleanliness and Tastelessness are Not Nec-  
essarily Proof of Purity.

The popular standards of the purity  
of water are clearness, tastelessness  
and colorlessness, and yet they are in  
reality less desirable qualities than are  
softness, freedom from petrescible or-  
ganic matter, and stability in storage.  
For instance, says the Literary Digest, a  
colorless and perfectly clear ground  
water, especially when high in ni-  
trates, will, if confined in open reser-  
voir, promote and support a more vig-  
orous growth of organisms and may be-  
come fouled and polluted to a much  
greater extent than will many surface  
waters similarly confined and either  
deeply colored by dissolved vegetable  
matter, or loaded with clay and sand in  
suspension. Likewise, a water meeting  
the requirements of the popular stand-  
ard, but containing much lime and  
magnesia, particularly in the form of  
sulphates, is unfit for use in boilers and  
houses, while a ground water contain-  
ing peroxide of iron will cause much  
trouble and annoyance by the deposits  
of iron rust in the distribution pipes,  
and will prove very unsatisfactory in  
washing and cooking.

### A Mohave Superstition.

The Mohave Indians of the far west  
have one curious superstition that is  
supposed to be of comparatively recent  
origin. They refuse to eat the flesh of  
the beaver, and declare that whose  
eats beaver's flesh will have a swollen  
neck. An agent who has lived for  
some time among the Mohaves con-  
fesses that some of the Indians must  
have eaten the flesh of beavers pos-  
sioned for their skins, and died with  
swollen necks. The memory has been  
handed down through the tribe, and  
no Mohave eats beaver's flesh since  
that day.

### QUICK TO OBSERVE.

A Camp of Soldiers Saved by a Gypsy's  
Knowledge of Nature.

People who spend much of their lives  
out of doors, particularly in the coun-  
try, sometimes develop powers of ob-  
servation and deduction that seem lit-  
tle short of marvellous to men of indoor  
habits. During the Austro-Prussian  
war of 1866, when Archduke Joseph of  
Austria and his corps were retreating  
before the advance of the Prussians,  
they encamped one day near a Bohemian  
town, and the archduke was  
lodged in a cottage.

At about twelve o'clock at night the  
archduke's adjutant reported that a  
gypsy soldier wished to see him on a  
matter of importance.

On being admitted to the archduke's  
presence, the gypsy announced that  
the enemy was approaching, and when  
asked how he knew, he took the arch-  
duke to the door, and pointing to sev-  
eral birds flying over a wood at some  
distance, he said:

"Birds sleep as well as people, and  
these birds would not be flying about  
at this time of night if they had not  
been disturbed. The enemy is march-  
ing through the woods, and has fright-  
ened them."

Relying on the gypsy soldier's knowl-  
edge, the archduke commanded that  
no alarm be given at once. An hour  
later the outposts were fighting with  
the Prussian soldiers. The camp was  
saved, thanks to the quick observation  
of the gypsy.

### ASSUAUED BY PRIDE.

A Grief That Was Overcome by a Sense of  
Being Humored.

Many of the old country emigrants  
do not wish to give up their caste  
servility when they reach this demo-  
cratic country, says the New York  
Times. The young wife of a man who  
has extensive coal interests in Penn-  
sylvania told some friends the other  
day of a recent experience in this re-  
gard. Soon after she reached her new  
home, among her husband's mines, the  
child of a French "digger" died. Her  
husband, as was his custom, sent for  
the bereaved parent to offer any assist-  
ance under the sad circumstances.  
"There is nothing I want," said the  
man, "only," and he fumbled his hat,  
"that mislay should come to the  
funeral. If this will happen the grief,  
which I have to lose my child will be  
lightened in the honor which I shall  
have to write to my parents in France  
that mislay was there." Such teaching  
deference, of course, was recognized,  
and "mislay" went down to the little  
cottage on the day of the funeral.  
When she went in the father sat with  
bowed head at the head of the coffin.  
His eyes, however, were furiously  
watching the door, and the instant she  
appeared he stood up. A look of pride  
that he could not conceal spread over  
his face. With great respect he con-  
ducted her to his own place and she sat  
there, the man standing motionless at  
her side through the service.

### ONE MAN'S LUCK.

It Brought Him a Prize of Money Which  
Raised His Life.

Of a former member of the fire de-  
partment of Providence, R. I., who  
died a short time since by his own  
hand, it was said by the press and by  
many of the people that "his fortune  
was his misfortune."

Three years ago this man was a  
sober and valued fireman, earning a  
good living by a useful life. Then he  
drew a "prize" of eight thousand dol-  
lars in a lottery. He left the fire de-  
partment, intending to "go into busi-  
ness," but with this unexpected and un-  
earned money in his hands, he fell into  
dissipation, and in three years had  
spent nearly all the money.

Then, while under the influence of  
liquor, or when recovering from it, he  
crept into a dark attic and cut his  
throat.

The doctors said that the wound was  
not of such a character that a strong  
man need have died from it; but this  
man had so debilitated his system by  
excessive drinking that the loss of  
much blood ended his life.

Such was the conclusion, therefore,  
of one man's "good luck" in drawing a  
lottery prize. There have been many  
cases in the country in which similar  
"luck" has been followed by personal  
disaster almost if not quite as great.

### IN SPANISH THEATERS.

Even the Babies Love the Drama in the  
Cities of Spain.

After a bull fight, the Spaniard loves  
the theater best. A true Spanish  
home is so dull that Spanish men and  
women alike scarcely ever spend a  
quiet evening in their inner circle. It  
is not to be wondered at, therefore,  
that they should prefer to leave their  
uncomfortable rooms to get warmed  
and dazzled for a few hours in the  
glare of the teatro. It is there, also,  
they see their friends and continue  
their habitual tertulia or gossip. Even  
the children, writes Dulcinea del Toboso  
in North America, love the drama,  
play or minuet, and on Sunday after-  
noons and feast days their mammae  
deck them up in finery and take them  
to see the latest sensational play. It  
is curious, indeed, to watch a box full  
of baby faces, usually interested and  
devouring a terrible drama full of har-  
rowing scenes or laughing at a short  
play full of wit and piquant jokes. It  
does not seem at all natural to see chil-  
dren taken to these spectacles, but  
Spanish children like little old men and  
women, and a fairy pantomime would  
be too dull for them.

### THE CURFEW IN CANADA.

It Means That Children Must Be Under  
the Parental Roof at Nine O'Clock.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting  
day sometimes at eight and sometimes  
at nine o'clock in several of the towns  
in this province, says the Toronto Mail.  
It no longer means "lights out," but is  
simply a summons to little boys and  
girls to take themselves off the street  
to the shelter of the domestic roof,  
where their sphere of danger, of bad  
company and of mischief will be nar-  
rowed, while fuller scope will be given  
to their capacity for rest. The curfew  
bell might be looked upon as a piece of  
socialistic presumption on the part of  
the municipality, as an encroachment  
on the inalienable private right of the  
head of the family to order the affairs  
of his own household. But the moral  
sense of the town will wink at this el-  
bowing aside of the parent by the mu-  
nicipality. The parent who is jealous  
of his prerogative as the ruler of his  
children fails to exercise that preroga-  
tive and delegates it to the town when  
he allows them to be a public nuisance  
and such a worry to the public.

The police should not be called upon  
to render service as nurses to truant  
children. They should be left free to  
keep adults out of mischief. There is  
no more vexatious, tantalizing duty  
than that of keeping track of a com-  
pany of mischievous boys. They are  
likely to absorb the attention of any  
policeman who has them on his best.  
Consequently, older and worse offend-  
ers are given a freer hand. Nor is  
there anything that demoralizes a po-  
liceman more than that kind of serv-  
ice. He is apt to lose his interest in  
larger game and sink into a spy on the  
conduct of urchins, who will then  
make it a point to fill up his time with  
larks and escapades. The curfew  
tends to take this strain off the police.

### HIS ORDER.

The College President's Injunction Was a  
Difficult One to Obey.

The speaker who has planned an ad-  
dress for a multitude, and finds himself  
confronted with but a single auditor,  
sometimes fails to readjust his remarks,  
and the result is apt to be ludicrous.  
A little story illustrative of this point  
is told in connection with a former  
president of the University of North  
Carolina.

One day, as this dignified and stately  
personage was walking about the cam-  
pus, he observed an unlawful assem-  
bly of students at some little dis-  
tance. He did not know his steps, but  
proceeded slowly toward them with his  
head down and his eyes apparently  
bent in contemplation of his own boots.  
When this leisurely proceeding had  
brought him to the spot where the  
students had been gathered, only one  
young man remained, the others having  
precipitately departed.

The president raised his head and  
surveyed the solitary culprit with ap-  
parent severity, although the young  
man always contended that he detected  
a twinkle in his keen eyes.

"Sir," said the president in a com-  
manding tone, "instantly disperse to  
your several places of abode!"  
Difficult though the feat required cer-  
tainly was, the young man executed it  
to the best of his ability by "dispers-  
ing" without further delay.

### WOMEN STATION AGENTS.

They Are Common in Australia, and Earn  
From Thirty to Sixty Cents a Day.

"I spent two months of last fall in  
Australia," said a traveler to a New  
York Telegram man, "and saw some  
very funny things, but nothing struck me  
as more peculiar than the lady station  
agents, who are now quite common in  
some parts of the colony. To do the  
ladies justice, they appear to be per-  
fectly competent to carry out the work  
assigned to them, and they have a way  
of answering questions without resent-  
ing each one as an insult, which is  
very refreshing. In some of the small  
stations a woman is in sole control,  
operates the telegraph herself, sells the  
tickets, looks after what little freight ar-  
rives and is shipped, exercises general su-  
pervision over the train hands and sleeps  
in a little room either above or behind  
her office. None of them seems to be  
in the least disconcerted or alarmed in  
consequence of risks which they evi-  
dently run, and, as far as the public  
is concerned, the innovation is by no  
means objectionable. But just how  
these ladies keep body and soul together  
on the unimpeachable stipend which varies  
between thirty cents and sixty cents  
per day is one of those mysteries the  
solution of which is known only to the  
ladies themselves and the soulless cor-  
porations which employ them."

### Looks Vs. Looks.

An old hunter said the other day that  
when he first went up into Michigan  
and Wisconsin where wild leeks  
abound, he was surprised to find lying  
at the side of his plate at the table a  
plead of leek about three or four inches  
long. He did not understand why it  
was placed there until he tried the but-  
ter, which he found to be almost intol-  
erable from the taste of leeks. He then  
followed the example of the others and  
ate the leek, when he found the butter  
instantly transferred into just as de-  
licious butter as he ever tasted. The  
leeks grow up through the snow, and  
are the first green thing to be found in  
the fields and along the streams, and  
the cows eat them with a relish; with  
the result that the butter made from  
their milk is strongly scented, and the  
disagreeable taste can only be re-  
moved by fighting it with its own  
weapon, and so leeks are provided for  
each plate.

### STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME.

Geographical Location of the Five Longi-  
tudinal Belts in This Country.

With the enormous increase of rail-  
way traveling the necessity arose for  
inventing some method of counting  
time which should avoid the complica-  
tions arising from the use of local mean  
time, which varies with every mile of  
east or west travel. What is known as  
the "new standard time" was adopted  
by agreement by all the principal rail-  
roads of the United States at twelve  
o'clock, noon, on November 18, 1883.  
The system, says the Detroit Free  
Press, divides the continent into five  
longitudinal belts and fixes a meridian  
of time for each belt. These meridians  
are fifteen degrees of longitude, corre-  
sponding to one hour of time, apart.  
Eastern Maine, New Brunswick and  
Nova Scotia use the sixtieth meridian;  
the Canadas, New England, the mid-  
dle states, Virginia and the Carolinas  
use the seventy-fifth meridian, which  
is that of Philadelphia; the states of  
the Mississippi valley, Alabama,  
Georgia and Florida, and westward,  
including Texas, Kansas and the larger  
part of Nebraska and Dakota, use the  
ninetieth meridian, which is that of  
New Orleans. The territories to the  
western border of Arizona and Mon-  
tana go by the time of the one hun-  
dred and fifth meridian, which is that  
of Denver, and the Pacific states em-  
ploy the one hundred and twentieth  
meridian. The time divisions are  
known as intercolonial time, eastern  
time, central time, mountain time and  
Pacific time. A traveler passing from  
one time belt to another will find his  
watch an hour fast or too slow, accord-  
ing to the direction in which he is go-  
ing. All points in any time division  
using the time of the meridian must  
set their timepieces faster or slower  
than the time indicated by the sun, ac-  
cording as their position is east or west  
of the line. This change of system re-  
duced the time standards used by the  
railroads from fifty-three to five, a  
great convenience to the railroads and  
the traveling public.

### GREAT PRESENCE OF MIND.

How a Clever Yankee Fooled a Bunch of  
Britishers.

The residents of Staten Island, dur-  
ing its occupancy by the British in re-  
volutionary times, were prohibited from  
keeping firearms of any description in  
their houses. A few of them, never-  
theless, succeeded in concealing guns,  
and among these was a young man  
named Houseman. One morning, after  
the fall of a light snow, says the Ar-  
gent, the young man was out with his  
gun in quest of rabbits, when a sudden  
turn in the path brought him in sight  
of two soldiers. The two parties saw  
each other simultaneously, and each  
stopped. Houseman thought of the  
loss of his gun, and possibly of his life;  
but the sense of danger was but a stim-  
ulus to his coolness and daring. He  
suddenly turned his back on the sol-  
diers, and, stepping around the turn,  
waved his hand, as if beckoning to  
some one. "Hurry up!" he shouted;  
"here are two Britishers. Three of you  
go round to the right, three to the left,  
and the rest follow me. Hurry up, be-  
fore they run away!" The Britishers,  
hearing these words and fearing there  
might be a small army about to sur-  
round them, turned and fled. They  
even threw down their arms to facilitat-  
e their flight. What report they made  
when they reached their quarters is  
not known, but a detachment was at  
once sent out to capture the young man  
and his army. Their surprise and mor-  
tification may be imagined when, at  
the turn in the path, they could find  
but the tracks of a single individual.

### EVIDENCE OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

The Court Finds It More Acceptable Than  
That of the Plaintiff.

The phonograph is being used with  
marked effect in English courts, says  
the Washington Star. Recently a rail-  
road company was sued by the owner  
of premises upon a street under which  
the road had run a tunnel. The com-  
plaint stated that the noise of the  
trains going through the tunnel was  
so great as to utterly prevent sleep,  
while existence in daylight was made  
unbearable by the same cause. The  
railroad company's attorneys produced  
in court a phonograph which they had  
managed to have placed in the premises  
in question, and when it was put in  
motion, and failed to emit any of the  
terrible noises alleged to have been  
suffered by the complainants, and the  
fact that it had been on active duty in  
the building occupied by the latter  
was sufficiently established, the judge  
dismissed the complainant without  
further ceremony, virtually holding  
that the evidence of the phonograph  
was more acceptable than that of the  
interested plaintiff.

### Little Drops of Water.

From many observations and experi-  
ments M. Ph. Lenard finds "that drops  
of water falling upon water or wet  
bodies generate electricity, the water  
becoming electrified positively, and the  
gas escaping negatively electrified  
from the foot of the fall, and light im-  
purities in the water diminish the ef-  
fect considerably. The essential con-  
ditions of electrification are the con-  
cussions among the drops themselves  
and against the wet rock, no effect be-  
ing due to the water's fall through the  
air and its dispersion by it. A jet of  
water falling down from an insulated  
tank to an insulated pool electrified  
the latter positively, while the nega-  
tive electrification of the surrounding  
air grew to several hundred volts."



# CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 18, 1904.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

R. G. BAKER—Merchants' Exchange.  
S. F. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.  
C. H. KELLOGG—225 Pine Street.

The Attorney-General of Illinois has inaugurated a suit against the Pullman Company to annul its charter, which, he claims, the Company has grossly violated. It was chartered with a capital of \$100,000 to construct cars, and authorized to acquire real estate for its business; but the Company soon increased its capital into the millions and went into the municipality business by founding the town of Pullman and erecting blocks of business houses, and residences. The Attorney-General will probably make this season a very hot one for the Pullman interests.

On Saturday morning last the Virginia State militia drove the 400 Coxeyites to Roslyn from the sacred soil of Virginia, whose Democratic vote helped bring the Coxeyites into existence. They crossed to District of Columbia. The California contingent refused to go until they were "shown a show of force." They were quickly shown a "show of force," and were not long getting off the sacred soil.

The State Board of Equalization has cited the following counties to show cause why their assessments for this year should not be increased: Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yuba, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, Napa, Solano, Yolo, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

On Monday the House was brought into the traces and passed the Senate Tariff bill by a vote of 182 to 105, 12 Democrats voting against the bill. The House then passed separate bills for free sugar, free coal, free iron ore, and free barbs wire.

Adolph Sutro has been nominated for Mayor of San Francisco by the Populists. Mr. Sutro is an able man, but he affiliates with the wrong party. A party with anarchistic tendencies will not be countenanced by the right-minded voters of that city.

The great American liner New York was recently run into on her trip to Southampton by a big German steamer, bound for New York. She had a hole stove in her side, but made the trip safely. The account of the collision was kept out of the papers.

The Produce Exchange and Merchants Association, of San Francisco, decided to take no action on Mayor Eliot's proposition to call a mass meeting to protest against the Bailey Funding bill.

Lives enough have already been lost in hunting for the North Pole. A relief expedition has been sent after Wellman, and in due time, another will go after that.

Traffic Agent Leeds, of San Francisco, is energetically building another competing railroad—on paper, and he will keep at it as long as his dopes pay his salary.

The militia, on duty during the strike, are anxious about their pay. They will have to wait until the Legislature makes an appropriation.

## BRACE THE NERVES.

Bedatives and opiates won't do it. These nervine do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quietude—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quicks the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion. It is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthy impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions, promote the thoroughness of the whole system in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN P. U. FON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of J. E. Goodall, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, this 18th day of August, 1904.

PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN P. U. FON, deceased. [18-04]

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Dated Bridgeport, this 18th day of August, 1904.

PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN P. U. FON, deceased. [18-04]

## A BEAUTIFUL WORK.

We thank the enterprising publishers of the Sacramento Bee, our young friends, the McClatchy Brothers, for a copy of the Bee Souvenir—"Where California Fruit Grows," a beautiful work, one of the finest ever published in this country, and the best ever issued on this Coast. It is a work of 200 pages, and contains some 400 engravings that are admirable works of art—a panorama, as it were, of the great and varied resources of Sacramento county. Its mechanical get up is faultless, and the editorial matter was carefully prepared, and may be relied upon by the home seeker, whether in the East, or nearer home. Old Sacramentoans, as we are, are pleased to note this evidence of the great resources, and fine scenery, of our old home county. It is the grandest advertisement Sacramento could be favored with, and we doubt not their people will appreciate the efforts of the Bee proprietors in giving them such a beautiful medium through which the home seeker may be invited to pass the remainder of life in that grand old county.

Millions of dollars of goods will now be taken from the bonded warehouses, where they have been waiting for the low Tariff bill. It is estimated that the duties will amount to \$30,000,000.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF THOMAS WARD AND ARCHIE MCNAUL, Insolvent Debtors.

There will be a meeting of the Creditors of said Insolvents at the office of the Sheriff, at Bridgeport, Mono County, California, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER THIRD, 1904, at 1 o'clock P. M.

As business of importance will come before said meeting, all are requested to be present, either in person or by proxy.

This meeting is called at the request of several of the Creditors.

M. P. HAYES, Assignee, etc.

For Superintendent of Schools.

CORNELIA RICHARDS.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

ANSEL R. RUBINSON.

Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD.

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Assemblyman.

(6th District.)

DR. T. A. KEABLES.

Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the endorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties, split.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

A. P. SAYRE.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

A. P. SAYRE, Public Administrator of the County of Mono, California, respectfully submits the following Semi-Annual report of his Administration, as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for the Term ending June 30th, 1904, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1736 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the State of California:

### LETTERS GRANTED.

W. C. Nix, Sept. 22, 1903.

James Roy, Dec. 14, 1903.

David Knight, March 28, 1904.

Adeline Eggleston, April 5, 1904.

### APPRAISED VALUE OF PROPERTY OF DECEDENTS.

W. C. Nix, \$810.50

James Roy, 222.45

David Knight, 415.32

Adeline Eggleston, 300.00

### MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

W. C. Nix, \$810.25

James Roy, 1734.15

David Knight, 415.32

Adeline Eggleston, 179.50

### FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

W. C. Nix, \$232.93

James Roy, 397.43

David Knight, 40.00

Adeline Eggleston, 95.60

### AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED TO HEIRS AND CREDITORS ON DECREE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION.

W. C. Nix, \$537.42

James Roy, 1928.32

David Knight, None

Adeline Eggleston, None

### BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR, DEPOSITED WITH COUNTY TREASURER.

W. C. Nix, None

James Roy, None

David Knight, \$75.32

Adeline Eggleston, 71.00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO.

A. P. Sayre, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates of decedents which have come into his hands, for the Estates herein above named. That he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditures of any kind made on account of any Estate he administered, nor is he associated in business or otherwise, with any one so interested.

A. P. SAYRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1904.

CHAR. L. HAYES, Notary Public, in and for Mono County.

Inferred: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Semi-annual Report of Public Administrator A. P. Sayre.

Filed July 28, 1904. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator [18-04]

## MEDICAL.



Mrs. R. A. Hamilton

### Given Up to Die

"I was troubled with liver complaint and enlargement of the spleen. At last I could not walk across my room, and took to my bed, as many thought, to die. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured. It has all been brought about by Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. R. A. HAMILTON, Fresno, California.

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25c

## LEGAL.

### ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Mono County, California, met at Bridgeport, July 23d, 1904, and adopted the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, That the nomination of Republican Candidate for the Assembly for the 60th District, and the nomination of all the Republican Candidates for County and Township Officers in and for Mono County, to be voted for at the general election to be held November 6, 1904, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Election Laws of the State of California, and under the system commonly known and designated as the Crawford Plan; that said election be held

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1904.

That at such election the polls shall be open from 1 o'clock P. M. until sundown of said day; that said election shall be held in the following places, and the following named persons will act as officers of election:

ANTELOPE.

Todd's Store—Inspector, Martin Shields.

Judges, John McKay, Wm. Parsons.

BRIDGEPORT.

Bryant's Hall—Inspector, Marston M. Walte.

Judges, E. E. Kirkwood, Oscar Brown.

BENTON.

School House—Inspector, John Tucker, Judges, John Klug, J. B. Cowlin.

BODIE EAST.

Engine House—Inspector, George Delury.

Judges, Warren Lewis, George Burrow.

BODIE WEST.

Chosen Friends' Hall—Inspector, A. R. Burns.

Judges, A. Graham, John McAlpin.

LUNDY.

Lake View Hall—Inspector, William Stewart.

Judges, James Collin, J. A. Laws.

MONO LAKE.

School House—Inspector, J. M. Miller, Judges, C. H. Currie, Tim. Sylvester.

That at the time and places above mentioned, there shall be elected a County Central Committee apportioned to the several precincts as follows: Antelope, 2; Benton, 2; Bodie East, 2; Bodie West, 3; Bridgeport, 4; Lundy, 2; Mono Lake, 1.

That, in addition to the Statutory qualifications, any voter may be challenged and required to take the following test: "Are you a Republican, and will you support the Republican ticket at the next general election?"

That the persons presenting themselves as candidates for the nomination for any of the following offices, and no other, shall pay an assessment as follows:

Assembly, \$50.

Sheriff, \$25.

Clerk, \$25.

Treasurer, \$25.

District Attorney, \$25.

Assessor, \$25.

Superior, \$25.

That any person desiring to have his name placed on the ticket for any office offering to do so on or before the 25th day of August, 1904, file his application with the Secretary, together with the amount of the assessment above required, if any, and a written pledge to support the Republican nominees.

That a notice of said election be published in the Bodie Banner, the Mono Mining Index, and the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, in the first issue of each of said papers prior to the date hereof, and in each and every subsequent issue of each of said papers prior to the date of said election.

W. T. ELLIOT, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Mono County.

E. E. HUNKWILL, Secretary.

### Instructions to Boards of Election.

1360. In addition to the challenges allowed by law, any person offering to vote at such election, may be challenged upon the grounds that he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed in law for the election, and such challenge must be determined by the Board of Election, who to that end may administer an oath to such person, and may ask him any question tending to prove or disprove the challenge.

1361. None but persons who possess the qualifications prescribed by law and by the resolution, must vote or participate in any of the proceedings at such election.

1362. After counting the votes and signing the lists, the Judges must cause the original and one copy of the list to be delivered to the Secretary signing the notice of election, and one of the Judges must retain the other list for twenty days after the election.

1063. The Board of Election must issue certificates of election to all persons who are shown to fill any position by the vote of one precinct alone.

To Voters.

The Central Committee will furnish tickets with the names of candidates printed thereon, and voters will scratch those whom they do not wish to vote for.

J. D. Murphy.

## PATENTS.

Copyright, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights.

And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney.

P. O. Box 462, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of exposing and crushing the dishonesty of unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing the advertisement vouchers for the successful and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

**Fined Himself.**  
A magistrate of a Liverpool court recently had the odd experience of trying himself for an offense against the law and inflicting on himself a heavy penalty. A number of names of persons charged with allowing their chimneys to be a fire, through neglect of cleaning, came before him and among them was his own name. He was the only magistrate present and the clerk said that he could find himself and suggested that if he inflicted double the usual penalty justice would be met. The magistrate promptly fined himself to this extent and caused a smile in court by lecturing another offender of the same batch for his carelessness and warning him to be more careful in the future.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

**AT Sweet Brier Camp**  
A New and Beautiful MOUNTAIN RETREAT. In the vicinity of CASTLE CRAGS and MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:  
Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.  
"I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—dry, firm soil, good water (very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. The view of Mt. Shasta is one of the very best to be had from any point; it is visible from every part of the ground. The view of the Crags also is fine. The general environment is of the best. It is an oval-shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one fourth to three fourths of a mile wide, with a rising wall two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California."

**REDUCED RATES.**  
Camping Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oilstoves, Folding chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.  
For full information address  
T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal., or  
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent, SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.

**EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:  
Buggy team, \$1.50  
Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00  
Each additional pair of animals, .50  
Horsemen, each, .25  
Pack animals, each, .25  
Cows and sheep, each, .10  
Goats and calves, each, .10  
Empty teams half-price.

**BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:  
No deadline will be permitted to pass on the toll.  
All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no credits given.  
Buggy team, \$1.00  
Loaded wagon and two animals, .75  
Each additional pair of animals, .25  
Horsemen, each, .25  
Pack animals, each, .25  
Cows and sheep, each, .10  
Goats and calves, each, .10  
Empty teams half-price.

**NOTICE TO LICENSE TAX PAYERS.**  
ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.  
CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.  
M. F. HAYS, Tax Collector.

**IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT PENSIONS**  
Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 462, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.  
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the preceding Army or Navy wars, and survivors of the Indian wars of 1856 to 1890, and their widows, or their children. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Prompt attention to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

**THOMAS F. COYLE'S Tonsorial Parlor.**  
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINGLAI STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.  
Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

**DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY**  
1081 Market St., San Francisco (Between 10th and 11th Sts.)  
Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enriched with thousands of new objects. Admission 25c.  
Private Office—Same Building 1081 Market Street—Dresses of men; artificial teeth; dentures; and all the latest and best of the art of dentistry. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

**ANTelope & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD.**  
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

**OTTO LARSON, Leet.**  
THIS PAPER IS ONLY \$2.50 A YEAR. ORDER IT.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**CHARLES L. HAYES, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

**WM. O. PARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. [18-04]

**R. S. MINER, ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.  
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. [18-04]

**HOMER E. OSBORN, GENERAL BROKER IN Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance**  
409 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

**W. A. R. LOOSE, ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.**  
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**P. G. HUGHES, BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.**  
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.  
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.  
AND GENERAL JOBBING.

**BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.**  
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINGLAI STREETS, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.  
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.  
Single or Double Teams at all hours.  
A. D. WALTZ, Proprietor. [18-04]

**PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS**  
Complete Ready for Use.  
\$35 to \$50.  
FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS OR THE FINEST STORE.

**CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, INDIANA.**

**ANTelope & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD.**  
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

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**ANTelope & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD.**  
Is in first-class condition



# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 18, 1894

## Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office.)

Elia E. Brady, Postmaster.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.

## MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.

el Brooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

## ARRIVALS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

## 6 P. M.

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## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of incorporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Miss Cornelia Richards, our School Superintendent, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for re-election. She has been a good officer and is worthy of a renewal of the confidence of our people. We all remember that when she was elected the salary was \$400 a year, a fair sum, but before she was in office three months the Legislature cut it down to \$100 a year, a most contemptible act, and for this shabby treatment she should have a unanimous vote.

APPOINTED CANDIDATE.—Amos R. Burnside, familiarly known as "Buck" Burnside, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Sheriff. Mr. Burnside is a Veteran, and member of Hancock Post, of Bodie, of which town he is an old resident and one of its most popular citizens, and if he is elected Sheriff no one will attempt to "sit down" on him. See his announcement under New To-Day.

THE FIRST LOAD.—Kirkwood's big team passed through town yesterday morning with a big wagon loaded with lumber from Hawks' new mill, the first out, and the first installment of a big order from the Standard Coal mine at Bodie. Mr. Hawks started his Last Chance Mill on Monday morning under most favorable conditions, having orders for a large amount of lumber.

THIS week has been a pretty hot one between the rising and setting of old Sol, but the evenings have been "perfectly lovely," as the girls say.

## DISTRICT FAIR RACES

The Inyo Independent gives the following Speed Program adopted by the Board of Directors for the coming fair:

Tuesday, September 18th—Indian Pony Race—1st \$15; 2nd \$10. 2-year-old trot, 1 mile, \$75. 3/4 mile dash, \$100.

Wednesday, 19th—Trot, Stallion, mile heats, 24 in 3, \$125. Running, 1/2 mile and repeat, \$100.

Thursday, 20th—Trot, mile and repeat, 3 minute class, \$100. Running, 1/2 mile, 2 year old, \$50.

Friday, 21st—Trot, free for all, 2 in 3, \$200. Running, free for all, 1 mile, \$125. Entries close at 8 P. M., on Monday, September 20th.

Here is a chance for our Mono boys, who think they have fast horses, to break the Inyoites—or come home broke.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Hon. P. Radley will defend Hinds and son for the murder of Goodale in Inyo county.

The Nevada National Guards will hold an encampment at Carson, commencing on the 27th, and continuing one week.

Pittsburg tin workers say a great deal of Welsh tin is in waiting to flood the United States under the new tariff bill.

SIMMONS.—In Bridgeport, August 17th, to the wife of B. L. Simmons, a daughter.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## POLITICAL.

Political Cards must be accompanied by \$5.00 insure insertion. It is a poor time to collect after a convention or election is held.

## For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

## For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHY,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

## For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

## For Assessor.

JOHN J. WELCH,

(Of Bodie.)

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

## For Sheriff.

W. P. ONEST,

Of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

## For County Clerk.

JAMES E. BEAN,

Of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

## For Sheriff.

WILSON BUTLER,

Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander President and Manager.

WARREN S. PERKINS, EDWIN VAN EYRE Vice-President and Secretary. Treasurer.



OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY, Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING

OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL

HARDWARE, MECHANICS'

TOOLS,

Highest Grade,

Best Assortment,

Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sansome,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

EIGHTH

ANNUAL FAIR,

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ALPINE, MONO AND INYO COUNTIES,

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

The City of Peking arrived at San Francisco without a Chinese passenger. This is one of the good things we can thank the Jap Chinese war for.

The gunboat Bennington has arrived at San Francisco with the refugee General Esato.

Cardinal estimates a deficiency of \$30,000,000 next year on account of the free trade tariff. They are squirming already.

Wholesale arrests of Anarchists have been made in Chicago.

Louis Bruggell, a Philadelphia brewer, is dead. He left an estate of \$50,000,000.

## PATENTS.

### NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual additions to the appliances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially in this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys, do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interference cases, infringement, validity reports, and gives special attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN, 618 F Street, Washington, D. C.

P. O. Box 385, Washington, D. C.

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP, DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office



## LATTER DAY BUNDLES.

Much More Satisfactory Than the Bundles of Years Ago.

"I don't know of any one little thing in which there has been a greater change in recent years," said a New York citizen to a Sun man the other day, "than the manner in which the grocer, the baker and the butcher do up the bundles that we are to carry home."

"It isn't so very many years ago that the grocer would hand us a loaf of bread done up in half of a small sheet of coarse brown paper, the paper being so small that it left the ends and frequently a strip of the side of the loaf exposed."

"Few grocers would think of handing a loaf of bread to a customer in that shape now." The great majority would use paper of a much better quality than was used in the old days; and they would use a sheet of size sufficient to cover the loaf completely and neatly, making a package that anybody would be quite willing to carry through the streets. If you wanted to carry home a pound or two of chops the butcher might first put them in a brown paper as he used to do, but most butchers would nowadays put that bundle in a neat paper bag.

"At the baker's rolls or cakes are commonly put in a paper bag, and a five-cent loaf of bread is done up nicely in paper of good quality and without any skininess whatever. It would be the same with anything that we might buy in any of these stores to take home with us; it would be done up in the best possible manner."

"One reason for this improvement is, no doubt, that paper is cheaper; another reason is the modern necessity for doing things well in the strife for custom. In its present development the slightly bundle marks our growing refinement in the common affairs of everyday life."

## A HARROWING ADVENTURE.

The Heroic Escape of a Young Lady from a Wild Animal.

Not long ago, according to a Howling Green (Ky.) exchange, a young lady was lying half awake in bed. Suddenly she became wholly awake with the consciousness that a mouse was running over her bosom. She had presence of mind not to move, reasoning that the mouse would presently run away without harming her. But, instead, the little creature crept onto her neck, and there nestled comfortably down, his back curled against the lower part of her cheek, which lay on the pillow. The lady's blood was simply frozen with horror, but she did not dare to move, fearing that the mouse would bite her if she did.

Collecting her wits, she resolved that she would by a sudden and mighty effort jump sideways in the bed away from the mouse, leaving him high and dry on the pillow, and then get quickly up and out of the bed on the other side. She counted three and jump. She counted one, two, three—and then did not jump. The mouse nestled comfortably closer to her neck. It was now or never. She began again, and counted one, two, three! This time she jumped sideways, downward, upward and everywhere, and screamed besides at the top of her voice. What became of the mouse could not be learned, for when all the family came, with lamps and pokers and various other weapons, to her aid, no trace of the poor little creature could be found.

## MAGIC WITH A BUBBLE.

A Globe of Soap Film Made to Float on Liquid Air.

A frozen soap bubble broken in two and floating like an iridescent transparent egg shell on the surface of a vessel of liquid air was one of the most marvelous sights shown by Prof. Dewar in a lecture at the Royal Institute, London, on the effects of intense cold. The investigation of this new field of science is developing many wonderful bits of knowledge some of which are sure to be turned to valuable practical account before long. The pretty experiment spoken of, which delighted the audience was quite simple. The professor poured a few spoonfuls of liquid air into a glass vessel. The intense cold caused by evaporation produced minute snowflakes in the atmosphere above the liquid. The operator lowered the soap bubble on the end of a rod into the freezing atmosphere. The bubble became darker. The movements of the rainbow-colored film grew slower. It contracted somewhat in size, and a moment later froze. A slight movement broke it from the rod in two pieces, which floated for an hour, gradually accumulating a tiny snowdrift within, precipitated from the freezing air above.

## A Society of Begging Letter Writers.

Several prominent Parisians were recently pestered by begging letter writers, some of whom had the audacity to threaten reprisals by dynamite if they did not receive prompt alms. This conduct has led to the arrest of twenty-two men, who formed a band of cosmopolitan letter scribblers. They usually met in a tavern in the Rue de La Boquette, where they had a veritable exchange and mart of concocted eulogistic epistles, forged certificates of conduct, sham passports and lists of the persons who were to be approached or written to for pecuniary help. The tavern was surrounded by the police, and it is believed that every member of this International Mendicants' association has been captured. Russians predominated, Austrians, Greeks, and one alleged Turk, who in the police reports has a Teutonic name, bringing up the rear.

## Edison's Ingenuity.

Thomas A. Edison on one occasion had on a table in his home an aquarium in which were a number of gold fish. Each fish had in some way been made to swallow a small lamp connected with a dynamo by a hair-like wire passing out of its mouth. When the current was turned on the fish presented a strange appearance. The light made their bodies transparent and showed all the minute details of their anatomy.

## WOMAN'S SOPRANO VOICE.

Why She Can Reach Much Higher Tones Than Is Possible for Men.

The scientist who discovered in the human larynx the anatomical reason why woman has a soprano voice and man a bass one was a woman, Mrs. Emma Seiler. She was German, born in Wurtzburg. Left a widow with two children to support, she resolved to become a teacher of singing, but suddenly lost her voice. Then she determined to find out why; also to discover if possible the correct method of singing, so that others might not lose their voices. For this purpose she studied anatomy. She dissected larynx after larynx and spent years in her search, trying to find for one thing why women's head tones could reach high C while men had no soprano tones. At length her search was rewarded. She discovered under the microscope one day two small, wedge-shaped cartilages whose action produces the highest tones of the human voice. She made her discovery public. It excited great attention among scientists. Her own brother, a physician, praised the treatise in the highest terms till he found his own sister had written it. Then he dashed it down, saying in a rage that she would better be attending to her housework. Mrs. Seiler's portrait, a marble relief, is in possession of the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia, of which she was a member. She wrote, among other books, "The Voice in Singing" and "The Voice in Speaking." She died in 1896.

## "PAYING THE PIPER."

The Origin and Significance of the Proverbial Expression.

How many times we have heard the expression "pay the piper," and wondered where it originated. Perhaps some of you have heard the legend, but for the many who have not I will tell it. In all likelihood it came from the old and celebrated German legend of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." Robert Browning has given us a pretty description of the legend in a poem of the same name. The story tells us that a young musician, dressed in disguise, came to Hamel, a flourishing town in Brunswick, and offered to rid the town of the rats which had infected it for so long a time. He wore a fancy coat of many different colors, hence he was called the piper. The commissioners of the town gave him orders to destroy the rats, and promised him a reward when he should have done so. But after the work was completed the promised reward was withheld, and the piper in revenge blew his magical pipe again and by its wonderful tones drew all the children of the town to a cavern in a hillside. The opening of the cavern was closed as soon as the children had entered, and their parents never saw them again. And so our proverbial expression, "pay the piper," sprung from this legend, and it conveys a warning to all men to pay everyone his just dues, or be on the lookout for a revenge as cruel as that of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

## GIRLS WHO SELL THEIR HAIR.

They Sometimes Do It to Acquire a Little Pin Money.

"Do we have many girls come to sell their hair? Well, I should so, but we don't make a business of buying on account of the risk we would have to run," said a Pittsburgh hair dealer to a Dispatch representative, recently. "I have had girls come to me and offer to sell their hair as it was on their heads. No, they don't get good prices—one dollar and fifty to two dollars and fifty cents being as much as I ever gave. I know of one case, however, where a well-known society woman took a fancy to the hair of a young lady she met accidentally and she paid the highest price I have ever known for a head of hair. The young lady in question had a luxuriant growth of golden-brown hair and one day she was approached by this lady, who was compelled to use false hair, who said to her: 'Miss —, if at any time you desire to part with your hair, you can find a customer in me.' The young lady was in need of pin money at the time and said: 'Well, I am not particular about keeping it now, as it is a little too light for my taste.' So she agreed to have her hair cut and in payment received eight dollars and a half. If girls could always get such a sum for their flowing locks there would be a great many more short-haired young ladies about the city."

## WORSHIP OF A HERO.

The Kossuth Memento That Was Secured by the Alcott Children.

A reference to the welcome which Emerson gave Kossuth reminds a Boston Transcript writer of a story that Louisa M. Alcott used to tell. The Alcott children, says the writer, were always hero worshippers. They had heard from their brave, great-hearted mother the story of Kossuth's work and Kossuth's country, and finally they were taken to hear him speak. They came home thrilled with the inspiration of it, and then lamented bitterly that they had secured no relic of the great patriot, however insignificant, which they could enshrine and worship, as their fashion was. But Anna—the gentle, timid Meg of later time—drew, exultantly and blushing, a glass goblet from beneath her cloak, and whispered: "He drank from it!" "She had rushed in," said Miss Alcott, "where we other vandals feared to tread. While the father was soaring with Kossuth into the heroic empyrean, and we all stood round, amenable so to speak, Anna had stolen close to the desk, and whipped the goblet under her cloak. We built a little shrine for it, and hung it on our chamber wall."

## Worse and Worse.

James Payn tells in the Illustrated London News, of a whist player being told by an opponent that he could always tell by his face when he had a good hand. This he resented exceedingly and applied to his partner for a refutation of it, but he was only still more irritated by his partner's corroboration, "that he had never noticed any expression in his countenance whatever."

## A FOOLISH BELIEF.

Alligators Do Not Follow the Smell of Their Eggs.

"There is a generally believed theory in regard to alligators' nests," said a Florida man recently to a representative of the Globe-Democrat, "which is entirely erroneous. The popular idea is that the mother alligator never goes out of sight of her eggs, and that if anyone disturbs the nest their life insurance policies are worth par in a very few minutes."

"I was not an alligator expert when I went down on Indian river for the first time, and was ignorant of the dire consequence of touching alligators when they were still bottled up in a shell in a liquid state. Seeing a nest and three eggs on the bank of the river, I captured them, without seeing any maternal alligator, and took them home with me. Here I put the eggs under a stove, and in the course of a few days they hatched out."

"The reptiles broke through the sides of the shell, which remained fastened to them by umbilical cords, and did not free themselves from their late place of residence for several days. They were fierce from the moment of birth and would strike at anyone who approached them. Running around with the egg still attached to them and their mouths wide open, they presented a strange spectacle."

"Since then I have robbed several nests when the parent alligator was out calling upon the neighbors, and I have never yet caught a glimpse of any enraged alligator hastening to avenge the abduction of her embryo offspring. The nests are not found very frequently, but when they are and there are no reptiles in sight they can be robbed with perfect safety to the robber."

## WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

The Typewriter Responsible for a Large Decrease in Marriages.

The federal census for 1900 reports that of the 10,602,178 women of marriageable age 6,233,207, or one-third, were unmarried. Over one-half (53 per cent.) of the women between 20 and 25 were unmarried, and 28 per cent. of those between 25 and 30, while 6 per cent. will never marry.

If a woman does not marry by the time she is 20, says the New York World, the chances are 53 to 47 that she will not be married until she is 25, and 28 to 72 that she will not be married until she is 30. To put it in simpler form, of every 100 women who reach the age of 20 unmarried, 47 marry between 20 and 25, while 25 marry between 25 and 30, and 6 never marry.

One reason why fifteen years ago 63 out of every 100 women married between the ages of 20 and 25, while only 47 marry now, is because many avenues have been opened to women by which they can earn a living without becoming the "servant in all but salary" of a man. Shorthand and the typewriter have opened opportunities for hundreds of thousands, and the commercial colleges have filled our cities and towns with clerks, bookkeepers and telegraphers of the gentler sex. Testing the sweets of independence they apparently look askance at matrimony with its burdens and sacrifices.

## A FOUR-FOOTED BIRD.

It Sheds Its Extra Feet, However, Before It Is Six Weeks Old.

That there are still numerous chances for the indefatigable student and investigator to make new discoveries may be judged from the fact that the only known species of four-footed bird has been discovered only quite recently, says the St. Louis Republic.

This curious anomaly, which could very properly be styled an "avis paradoxical," is a native of the Amazon river country, its principal habitat being the islands of Marajo. It is only during the period of incubation (at which time the little embryo's extra legs and feet are seen at their best) and early birdhood that the four-footed creature is at all observable. Like the baby frog, which either "sheds" or absorbs its tail, the four-footed bird rids itself of its useless legs in the same manner, chicks six weeks of age usually being perfectly free from any signs of the extra members. The ornithologists profess to believe that this curious creature is a survival of some past geological epoch. Its scientific name is *Opisthocomus cristatus*. The natives call it the "hoaczin," which means the "evil-smelling bird." It is also claimed that there is not a carnivorous animal known that will taste its flesh.

## No Prohibition About It.

During a certain court-martial trial held recently in New Mexico, a colored sergeant was called to testify against a lieutenant, formerly his troop-commander, now charged before the court with intoxication and neglect of duty. "You say that the lieutenant told you to march the troop down to So-and-So's ranch and there go into camp?" asked the judge-advocate. "Yes, sah," replied the African sergeant. "Well, from previous testimony, it seems that your troop went that night without water." "No, sah; we didn't get no water." "Well, how was that? There was plenty of water at the ranch. They didn't prohibit you from getting water, did they?" asked the judge-advocate. "Oh, no sah! dey warn't no prohibition about it. Dey was watah dere, but dey just wouldn't let us hab it."

## A Quiet Man.

A certain prominent and excellent lawyer of Chicago, but one of the quietest and most unobtrusive of men, steals around noiselessly, with his hands meekly clasped on his breast and a serene and perpetual smile. A bon mot at his expense is told of the late Emory Storrs, of Chicago, a brilliant advocate and an exquisite wit. He went to the lawyer's office and inquired for him, but was informed that he was out. "Oh, no, he isn't," he replied; "I know he is in." "But I assure you, Mr. Storrs, he is not in." "Now," responded Mr. Storrs, "I know better; he must be in, it is so still in there!"

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

(Adopted January 26, 1898.)

The Legislature of the State of California, at its thirtieth session, commencing on the second day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby propose the section one of article two of the Constitution of the State of California be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Guadalupe, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its regulations, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

(Adopted February 24, 1898.)

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session, commencing on the second day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof, hereby propose that section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

## ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourths (12 3/4), relating to revenue and taxation.

(Adopted March 3, 1898.)

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, at its thirtieth session, commencing on the second day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby propose that article thirteen of said Constitution be amended by adding to said article a new section, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourths, to read as follows:

SECTION 12 3/4. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grape vines to taxation.

## SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

(Adopted March 11, 1898.)

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session, commencing on the second day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring, hereby propose that section nine of article thirteen of the Constitution of the State be amended so as to read as follows:

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

## LEGAL.

### Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., June 30, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," JAMES A. HAWES, of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 261, for the purchase of the

S. W. 1/4, S. E. 1/4, Sec. 24, N. 1/2, E. 1/4, S. E. 1/4 of Section No. 26, in Township No. 6, N. Range No. 23 E., M. D. M.

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1894.

He names the following witnesses: George Hodges, George Vanalickie, Samuel Fales and Thomas Sly, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of September, 1894.

157-2m

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

### Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF Z. B. TINKUM, DECEASED. Deceased. NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Z. B. TINKUM, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of C. L. Hayes, Bridgeport, Mono county Cal. the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 16th day of July, 1894.

A. P. BAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Z. B. Tinkum, deceased. (157-4w)

# CHRONICLE-UNION.

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